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experienced fine weather and calm sea throughout the

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

On and after **MONDAY, JUNE 26th,**
The
S. M. HERALD
will be published at
ONE PENNY.

Subscription—Per week .. 6d
 „ Per quarter .. 6s 6d

The Proprietors of
THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD
 in announcing this reduction beg to
 say that, in making the change, it is
 not intended to lessen the value of
 this Journal in any department. Care

The usefulness of the HERALD as an advertising medium will be greatly increased, and the reduced price of the paper will bring it within the reach of all classes.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1934.

Is a panic which occurred in a church near Moscow 186 men and women were conducted on a staircase behind a fastened door, 20 persons were trampled to death, and others were killed by jumping from the gall-ries. The panic was caused by thieves, who raised the cry of fire in order to facilitate their operations.

The London Times states that it is generally believed that the report of Lord Herschell's Commission on the suggested modifications in the Indian currency will advise that the Indian Mints be closed against the free coinage of silver, and that the rate of exchange be fixed at 4 to 1 and the rupee, virtually creating a gold standard.

It is reported in London that a syndicate recently contemplated offering to the Government of South Wales a considerable amount of money in return upon the destruction of the New South Wales, Agent-General for the colony, the syndicate having received any assurance of this character, and declares that the colony is in no immediate want of money.

M. D. WILSON, the Victorian dairy expert, has arrived at the belief that there is little chance of a market for Australian butter in England.

INVESTIGATIONS made by Sir Andrew Clarke, Acting Agent-General for Victoria, go to show that the heavy freight will disorganize any prospect of a profitable export trade in hay from Australia.

A FINANCIAL crisis has occurred in California, where many banks have been compelled to sus-

THE new South Wales Cavalry team and the Victorian Horse Artillery team are proving spectators of the various competitions at the military tournament in Dublin.

In prospect of an increased demand from America the London money market is advancing.

The trial shipment of Queensland oranges which was sent by the Mowarra from Brisbane has reached London in splendid condition. It is thought that a profitable trade in Australian fruit may be created with Canada.

THE appeal to the Privy Council in the case of Campbell v. Lockhart has been allowed.

YESTERDAY the Australian Eleven were to have commenced a match at Gravesend against an eleven representing the county of Kent.

Is another column Mr. G. H. Reid, the leader of the Opposition, gives a variety of reasons why he has declined to join in the proposed Federation League. He points out that better publicity can be given to the question by the consideration of a bill by both Houses of Parliament, and he intimates that he would be willing to agree either to the holding of a special conference for that purpose, or to the holding of the Parliament for the next assembly earlier than is at present intended to deal with the matter.

Mr. REED, in further explanation, stated that he distrusts the lead of a protectionist Ministry in this matter. He insists that the effect of the action of the Government in imposing protective and border duties has been to hinder rather than promote the cause of federation with the other colonies.

MR. HENRY PARKES, on being asked last night, indicated that correspondence had passed between him and Mr. Barton in which he had been invited to take a prominent part in the movement, but for the present he declines from entering fully into his reasons for declining.

To-day has been not apart by the Council of the Government for general, humilation and prayer, in view of the present financial and commercial depression.

MAJOR-GENERAL HUTTON arrived at Newcastle

last night. He will inspect the fortifications there to-day.

It was announced yesterday that the directors of the Great Colliery had decided not to work the colliery until October.

By reason of the great heat prevailing in England furze fires have broken out on the moors in Yorkshire. An area of moorland 11 miles in extent is in flames.

Ten wife of Vice-Admiral Charles Murray Mackenzie, C.B., has committed suicide on board the R. S. Doris by opening a vein in her arm and bleeding to death. It is said that the cause for her act was grief at the losses which her husband had sustained by the failure of Australian mines.

At the London work-saloon on Wednesday, a

The valuable supply of American wheat is estimated at 78,000,000 bushels.

The commissioners under the Electoral Act are taking steps to give the first task as an examination of the electoral rolls, which, it is expected, will occupy them for some weeks.

As a result of the increase made in the charge on private telegrams to Europe from the commencement of the present year, the liability of the Colonies in connection with their guarantee to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company has been considerably reduced.

MR. JOSEPH THOMAS SHALLARD, formerly of the Messrs. Moore, Gibbs, Shillard, and Co., died on

Wednesday night from the effects of a paralytic stroke.

THE Queensland-Noumea cable has been completed in England, and is on the way to Australia, the cable ship having left Marseilles on the 17th inst with the cable on board.

YESTERDAY the Governor visited King's School,

theirs. Our own position in regard to this matter has always been a simple one. We would gladly welcome federation from anyone who can give it, be he free-trader or protectionist, constant friend of Australian unity or ex-advocate of provincial restriction. We are ready to accept federation from any quarter, and we may add in any shape, provided that it gives us a free national Parliament fully representative of the people and the States of Australia. Whatever may be the grounds which

exist for viewing the ground water
 movement with hesitation, who should in-
 finitely prefer to see the ground
 removed or overcome rather than the
 chance should be lost of evoking a general
 display of the desire and motive of the
 people of New South Wales to secure the
 of the colonies. It will be well if
 the miste which at present hang over the
 movement be dissipated before the time
 comes to invoke the co-operation of the
 public in a general meeting.

the public income to be connected with the public expenditure, and the command of Part III of the "Statistical Review," just issued by the Government Statisticians, is of value because it not only shows the state of affairs at the close of 1892, the year to which the Revenue belongs, but supplies retrospective tables which are useful for purposes of inquiry and comparison. But, with all this, the variety of information at command, the impression is strengthened rather than weakened that a right understanding of the financial position of the colony from year to year would be facilitated by the adoption of some such system as that which Mr. McMillan has successfully

devoted for some time past, and notably on the occasion of the consideration of the last Appropriation Bill. Year by year it is the duty of the Treasurer to show to Parliament the relations between the revenue and the expenditure for the preceding twelve months, together with an estimate of the revenue for the year to come, and, based thereupon, an estimate or scheme of expenditure that shall, if possible, leave the public finances at the close of the term in a satisfactory condition. Any system of management that tends to render these annual budgets obscure, disputable, or misleading is opposed to the public

interest. Any system that would help to prevent dispute and misunderstanding would be for the public interest. For many years past we have been working on a system which, by carrying on votes from year to year and charging to one year the payments actually made in others, has lent itself to misapprehension, if not to mystification; and although Mr. McMILLAN's suggestions for a change have hitherto been rejected, they are deserving of more careful consideration than they have received hitherto.

There is a table in Mr. COOGLAN's work which shows the actual payments of each year from the consolidated revenue from

1883 to 1892 inclusive, and shows also the total expenditure on each year's services. Prospective of the date of payments. Making the first of these years, we gather that the total of the actual payments for the year (less advances) amounted to £7,794,000. But this sum is made up as follows:—On services of the year, £2,881,000; in account of services of former years, £1,180,000; and out of accumulated surplus, on services of 1883 and former years, £732,000. But, looking further, we find that the expenditure for the services of 1883 amounted to £7,916,000, which £26,341,000 was paid during the year, and £1,375,000 in subsequent years.

Now we go on with the later years, each showing payments on account of services of previous years, and payments on account of services of the year itself, and each leaving over for later years further payments to greater or smaller amounts. The expenditure for the services of 1891 is set down as £3,633,000 paid during the year, and £735,000 to be paid in subsequent years; the actual payments for 1892, less advances, were £10,336,000. But of this sum £9,647,000 was paid during the year in payment of the year, and £2888,000 in account of services of previous years. Of course the table could not show how

much of the expenditure on services for 1892 will have to be met in subsequent years; we must wait for that information until the accounts are squared. We learn from a note that during 1892 the expenditure on services of previous years was £88,000, as before stated, wiped off the outstanding liabilities of 1888 and the subsequent years, and how long it will be before the liabilities on account of the services of 1892 are completely adjusted is a question for the future.

There is a decimal table from which it is easy to trace the growth of the expenditure from the consolidated revenue from £7,794,000 in 1886 to £10,478,000 in 1891, and £10,836,000 in 1893. The

account for the last year, however, was only £10,825,000, as sum of £288,000 and in London had not been brought account when the accounts were made up. This represents an increase of £3,031,000 during the ten years. The increase of expenditure appears in a somewhat different light when the increase in the population is considered. The expenditure per inhabitant in 1883 was £9 6s.; in 1891 it was £9 3s. 4d. For 1892 the proportion is set down at £8 18s. 6d.; but this does not include the expenditure per head on account for the sum which, as before stated, had not been brought to account.

cluding that sum, the expenditure for 1892 was in excess of that for 1891 by £346,000. After making allowance for unavoidable increase in expenditure in some directions in consequence of the extension of settlement, the time has come when we have a right to expect that the increase of the population should tell in the reduction per head of the Government expenditure; and, judging from the past, there will not be any large reduction until the system of local government has been established on such lines as to make a real, and not a nominal, relief for the consolidated revenue.

This brings us to the notice of another of the tables in which a separation is made, both as to income and expenditure, between the business of general government, in the strict sense of the term, and the business of rendering services to the community. In 1883 the expenditure on general government was £1,612,000, or £1,223,000 in excess of the income. At the same time the expenditure on the services (railways, tramways, water supply, and sewerage) was (including interest) £2,144,000, causing a loss of £1,300 by its excess over the income. During three successive years the excess of expenditure over

venue for general government continued, though at lower rates. In 1887 the revenue, then being £8,072,000, exceeded the expenditure by £41,000; and during three successive years the balance remained, at higher amounts, on the right

tion Company's railway line, for the purpose of cutting a main canal to drain the Newcastle Passage Rovers. It was pointed out that the line had been out of use for a long time, and the drainage was absolutely necessary. Mr. Copeland said that this was a matter for the Public Works Department, which had charge of all assumptions. He was, indeed, acting at the present time as Minister for Works, but Mr. Lyons would have to be seen on a subject of this kind. The opposition then desired Mr. Copeland to pass on the request to Mr. Lyons, but Mr. Copeland said it would be going away to Gippstead as soon as Mr. Lyons came back to town. The speaker then

represented to the Minister for Works by personally Mr. Copeland said that the Lands Department would give the land that belonged to the Crown for drainage purposes where necessary. The deputation then asked the Minister to give it the right to fence in certain portions of the common. The Minister said that the deputation could claim the right for grazing and improve the land so improved. The Minister was 42 acres. Mr. Copeland said he would call the local officer to report. The last matter was a sum of £100 promised towards the improvement of the Ailam-ton reserve, but not paid. Mr. Copeland said it had been promised so long that the Government of Ailam-ton almost placed them out of Court. In any case there was no money available now.

establishment of labour settlements is being speedily got on with by the Lands Department. Mr. Copeland is busily engaged considering the regulations under the Act, and it will be some days before they are completed. The Department daily receives numerous inquiries respecting the Act, and has appointed Mr. F. Turner to furnish reports on the various kinds of land which are suggested as suitable for purposes of settlement. Mr. Turner, it will be remembered, recently occupied the position of Assistant to the Department of Agriculture, but has since been absorbed under the retrenchment scheme. He is a thoroughly scientific agriculturist, and Mr. Copeland states that he expects to get some valuable information with regard to the quality of the soil in the various blocks, and

A cablegram has been received announcing the death, on Sunday last, of Mr. B. S. Lloyd, of London.

The cable ship, with the Queenstown-Norfolk route on board last Marseilles on the 11th inst. is expected that the vessel will arrive in London.

The increase made in the charge for private telegrams to Europe from the commencement of the year 1901 resulted in considerably reducing the liability of the Government to the company under their guarantee to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company. The great activity in the European telegraphic business created by the financial crisis has also been of use in the same direction. On the 1st January last the charge for private telegrams was raised from \$5 per message to \$10 a word, and the reduced rates of \$3 and \$4 per word respectively. At the same time New Zealand was made to pay the same rates as the other colonies.

ferred to, in consideration of the other colonies having a portion of the loss expected to result from reductions in the rates on the New Zealand. The reductions which rendered the guarantee necessary came into operation on the 1st May, 1901, the Government assuming responsibility for the New Zealand Government's liability under the New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. The agreement was that they would make good half the loss in revenue, taking the revenue of the year 1899 as the basis, in consequence of the reduced rates, and that the Australian Government would bear the other half.

The South Australian Government was also required to contribute one-fourth of the loss on the intercolonial line. The result of the Government's business was a decrease in the receipts of £55,040, and a decrease on the intercolonial line of £10,415. The pro-

proportion borne by New South Wales is being met. The result of the international balance of the 12 months ended 31st April last was a deficiency of £44,556, half of which must be paid by the colonies. The proportion to be paid by New South Wales is £23,090, and £23,090 on account the deficiency in the transcontinental line, or a total of £11,615.

As the result of Mr. Eld's visit of inspection to the North Shore Railway the Commissioners are decided to place an officer in charge of the line, and, as a first point on the line a cross-section will be brought into existence. It is the intention of the Commissioners to meet the wishes of the residents in this respect—that they will now undertake to run a train from Milsons' Point at

A TELEGRAM was sent from the Government Agent-General, dated the 21st June, asking the Consul for Melbourne to ascertain the views of the Government of Victoria on the subject of emigration, in London, Mr. A. F. Baillie, who has been appointed Consul for Melbourne, reports that people from Sydney had obtained no prospect of satisfactory settlement in that country if they emigrated. A reply was received from the Agent-General, dated the 22nd June, as follows:—“I have seen Mr. Baillie, Consul for Melbourne. He reports that it is a fine country for the agriculturist and the settler, but that the capital. Prospects of employment, however, are very doubtful. There are but few employers with any capital, and wages are low. He does not advise emigration of people without

in connection with the registration of newspapers under the new Postal Act, the department received between 30 and 40 newspapers for registration. The regulations of the Act are being strictly enforced. The Act requires that the title of the newspaper and the date of issue shall be printed on each page of the newspaper. In several cases this has not been done, and registration has been refused unless an affidavit has been made. The effect of the new Act is to bring all newspapers with sweeps and intercepts passing through post-offices not come into operation until the end of the next month.

Company, to recover compensation for negligent seizure of his goods, was concluded yesterday in the No. 2 Jury Court. It seems that the plaintiff, who is a resident of the right the stock-in-trade and goodwill of a person named Johns, but the Gas Company, obtained judgment against the latter for \$174, issued a writ of *h. fa.*, and after the 19th inst. put a bailiff into plaintiff's shop. The Company was informed that the goods had been sold to "looters by Johns," and the plaintiff's attorney for the first time called the Company's representative that a written transaction, but not having it in his possession could not produce it. In this state of circumstances the company kept the bailiff in until the 23rd inst., when he was removed on the 24th of March, and then withdrew him. Mr. Justice Cox, in summing up, pointed out to the jury

the company had no right to demand the return of the money, and that the action by the plaintiff's solicitor, the plaintiff was retained in possession entirely of the company's risk. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages of £5. In the next case, *Australian Hemp Fibre Company v. Evans*, the plaintiff company is suing M. R. Evans to recover five shares in the company worth £500, which he had sold to it for £500. The defendant denies his liability, and says that when found at one of the meetings that the promised dividend had not been fully authorized he assumed the whole thing had fallen through. He subsequently left for England, and was surprised on his return that his son had paid the dividend money on his behalf, but without his consent. The

It may be remembered that towards the
e of September last a train while running from
 Newcastle to Sydney was, by the mistake of a

[illegible]

SHOULD WOMEN BE INTELL

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[illegible]

disappointing" prop-
band, but I would not put that there are five ex-
team. Messrs. Thomas, Burman, Crowell,
non should do as Mr. Abbott, the University man,
did (a Quendamian), decline to play against the
themselves why not go up match New Zealand v
latter there is the making of a very good team, and I
feel sure they would give the visitors a good game.

June 10.—
CRICKET.
It will be seen by an advertisement in this issue
that the New Zealand Cricket Association have de-
cided to meet again on Friday next at the
Oxford Hotel to continue the business relating to
the proposed tour of the New Zealand team to
Worcestershire.

[illegible]

BOWLE

A movement has been set on foot by the trustees of the American College, to make the object of establishing a bowling club in connection with the college. The trustees have decided that it was to have been held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of initiating the club, but the attendance was so small that it was decided to postpone the matter still over for the present.

AQUATICS.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE AQUATICS CLUB.

The distribution of prizes won at the eighth annual regatta of the Aquatics Club, at the College Rowing Club took place at the college yesterday afternoon.

[illegible]

St. Ignace's College. There was always something about the school which made it a place of great learning among the boys. It is hoped that the grand winners there would be prize-takers at the University of Toronto. The prize of \$100 was presented to the prize-winner, Mr. P. E. Crowell was presented with a gold medal for his prize in the Riverview Field Challenge Cup and nine gold medals for senior athletes, the winners of the following events: 100 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 1,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 3,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 6,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 12,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 25,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 51,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 102,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 204,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 409,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 819,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 1,638,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 3,276,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 6,553,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 13,107,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 26,214,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 52,428,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 104,857,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 209,715,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 419,430,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 838,860,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 1,677,721,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 3,355,443,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 6,710,886,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 13,421,772,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 26,843,545,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 53,687,091,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 107,374,182,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 214,748,364,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 429,496,729,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 858,993,459,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 1,717,986,918,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 3,435,973,836,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 6,871,947,673,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 13,743,895,347,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 27,487,790,694,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 54,975,581,388,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 109,951,162,777,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 219,902,325,555,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 439,804,651,110,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 879,609,302,220,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 1,759,218,604,441,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 3,518,437,208,883,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 7,036,874,417,766,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 14,073,748,835,532,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 28,147,497,671,065,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 56,294,995,342,131,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 112,589,990,684,262,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 225,179,981,368,524,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 450,359,962,737,049,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 900,719,925,474,099,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 1,801,439,850,948,198,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 3,602,879,701,896,396,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 7,205,759,403,792,793,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 14,411,518,807,585,587,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 28,823,037,615,171,174,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 57,646,075,230,342,348,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 115,292,150,460,684,697,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 230,584,300,921,369,395,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 461,168,601,842,738,790,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 922,337,203,685,477,580,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 1,844,674,407,370,955,161,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 3,689,348,814,741,910,323,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 7,378,697,629,483,820,646,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 14,757,395,258,967,641,292,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 29,514,790,517,935,282,585,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 59,029,581,035,870,565,171,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 118,059,162,071,741,130,342,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 236,118,324,143,482,260,684,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 472,236,648,286,964,521,369,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 944,473,296,573,929,042,739,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 1,888,946,593,147,858,085,478,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 3,777,893,186,295,716,170,956,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 7,555,786,372,591,432,341,913,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 15,111,572,745,182,864,683,827,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 30,223,145,490,365,729,367,654,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 60,446,290,980,731,459,735,308,800 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 120,892,581,961,462,919,470,617,600 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 241,785,163,922,925,838,941,235,200 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 483,570,327,845,851,677,882,470,400 yds. race, J. L. Lang, A. Ramsay, H. Waters, C. A. Berckel; 96

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gratified the people of Middlesex and Surrey with
examining all the figures consigned to the port of
London, and the other two counties :—
That is just what General Dow has done.

June 21. F. BEVILL, Lib. Gen. U. & V. A.

In the thirty-eighth annual report of
the Registrar-General for Scotland, it is stated that
the number in the last year under review (1892) of
the estimated population of Scotland was 4,606,462 : of
this 1,561,100 were males and 3,045,362 females.

G. BEVILL & CO.'S Circular Posters Now Write me
for a copy of the same. The same is sent to you
gratis when ordered by a new postman. Send me price
and name of the postman to whom the advertisement is
sent. The same is sent to you gratis when ordered by the
Postmaster-General, England. —[Adv.]

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Index

ant, shows a cost of 28 5/8¢, and comes therefore to a very unsatisfactory market for importers. Woodpecks are firm at 12 7/8¢, and at this price

ness as well. Many buyers turn in the potatoes at 50¢. Many sold at 40¢, and competition was very brisk for good quality. Appended are the prices:

Market still continues very firm, owing to rather
and supplies coming forward, and prices were especially
for prime descriptions. We quote best hams as 15c,
15c to 16c; best necks, 12c; good, 10c to 11c; and

Shorey, Marshall T.; Tacoma, N.E. dill, raised
Toussaint, H.B. dill; Townsend, Maine, dill, on
th; Thompson, C. W. dill; Western Springs,
Ill.; Warwick, Ohio, dill; Weber, H.H., dill.

... Mr. H. Knowles, 118; Mr. J. Johnson, 119; Mr. A. C. ...
Mr. H. C. ... 118; Mr. S. Dickson, 118; Mr. G.
... 110; Mr. J. Bell, 116. All were on snatches except
..., who received a handbag of 2 points.

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...not criminals, it would seem, have their par-
ticular form of superstitions, some having an in-

LINCOLN PIANO—Iron-frame PIANO, hand-
 some case, excellent condition. At \$100.00. Hurry. **WILLIAMS**
 115 POINT FRESHOLD BLDG., at our
 corner, THIS DAY, Friday, 11.30 a.m.
 R. and W. LAM.

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